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This is characterized in that a series of events in the patient's remembrance falls into manifold occurrences, the isolated events being impressed on the patient as repetitions thereof. It is distinct from multiple personality, in that the patient does not lose the sensation of his own ego. The published cases are reported very minutely, as the patients were all inmates of insane hospitals, so that an opportunity was presented to follow the disorder from day to day. So far, it has been found to occur only in various psychoses, general paralysis, delirium tremens, involution melancholia, dementia praecox, alcoholic deterioration, Korsakow's disease and senile dementia (presbyophenia). Normal individuals appear to be exempt. Characteristic of the disorder is a lengthening of the time sense, while the sense of familiarity is greatly intensified.

*La Démence Précoce*, par R. MASSELOIN. O. Joannin et Cie, Paris, 1904. pp. 199.

The interest in the deteriorating psychoses of puberty and adolescence is well shown by the multiplicity of publications on the subject. Masselon has given us a very readable and lucid exposition of the modern ideas of dementia praecox, and outside of Christian's classic monograph, published in 1899, we can recall nothing so complete on the subject. The book is divided into six chapters and deals with the history, symptomatology, prognosis, etiology and pathological anatomy of the disease. There are several illustrations showing katatonic and paranoid attitudes, and three plates illustrating the handwriting, with special reference to the stereotypy, poverty and scattering of thought. The author is the strongest however in the section devoted to the psychology of the disease, and here are seen the evolution and the summing up of his experimental work along this line, published in 1902 (*La Psychologie des Déments Précoces*). In summing up the psychical disorders of dementia praecox, we find the following striking traits:—emotional indifference, progressive diminution of voluntary and intellectual activity, lack of capacity of mental effort, progressive disappearance of complex memories with automatic preservation of simple memories, lack of precision and diminution in the number of mental images, fixation of certain ideas which are reproduced automatically. These symptoms were most marked in the katatonic form, appear early in the "neurasthenic" period of the disease, are accentuated, but finally narrow down in the acute period, but are still present in the terminal dementia.

*Ten Lectures on the Biochemistry of Muscle and Nerve*, by W. D. HALLIBURTON. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, 1904. pp. 160.

This book comprises the Herter lectures given in New York in 1903, on the chemical physiology and pathology of muscle and nerve tissue. Like all of the author's publications, it is based on sound laboratory experiment and the conclusions are most convincing. The material throws much light on pathological anatomy and on the muscle contraction and nerve conduction theories of physiological psychology.

*On the Methods of Later Psychiatry*, by C. B. FARRAR. *Am. Jour. of Insanity*, Jan., 1905.

A comprehensive and readable summary of the recent advances in psychiatry, from the standpoint of pathological anatomy, physiological psychology and clinical psychiatry. Particularly well given is the summary of the work of Aschaffenburg on associations and of the chief criteria furnished by Kraepelin and his school on mental capacity and fatigue.

*Paranoia*, by R. PERCY SMITH. Jour. of Mental Science, Oct., 1904.

A comprehensive review and admirable criticism on the ever-perplexing "paranoia question," which will repay careful reading.

*Autointoxication Psychosen*, von E. MEYER. Archiv. f. Psychiatrie. Bd. 39. H. 1.

The anatomical changes strikingly resembled those observed by Bonhoeffer in delirium tremens (axonal reaction).

*Bibliographie der Gesamten Wissenschaftlichen Literatur über den Alkohol und den Alkoholismus*, von DR. MED. E. ABDERHALDEN. Urban und Schwarzenberg, Berlin, 1904. pp. 504.

A very comprehensive bibliography of everything pertaining to the alcohol question, from the chemical, physiological, pathological, psychological and sociological standpoint. It should be in the hands of every scientific worker.

*Zur Pathogenese der Tay-Sachs'schen Amaurotischen Idiotie*, von KARL SCHAFFER. Neurol. Centralblatt, May 1 and 16, 1905.

The author describes peculiar histological findings in an autopsy on a case of amaurotic family idiocy, a disease type which occurs almost exclusively in Jewish children and is characterized by idiocy, spastic paralysis and blindness, with an early lethal outcome. Sachs had previously described the degeneration of the cortical cells. In Schaffer's case there were noted peculiar ampulla-like and balloon shaped swellings on the basal dendrites of the large pyramids of the central convolutions. The glia cells were hypertrophied and the Betz cells were swollen with a disturbance of their fibrillar arrangement, while in the anterior horn cells, the fibrils had fallen to pieces and were gathered in fragments around the nucleus. The author looks upon the process as an "*Aufbrauch Krankheit*" in the sense of Edinger. The illustrations that accompany the paper show these peculiar swellings of the dendrites in an admirable manner.

*Zur Auffassung Gewisser Symptome der Dementia Praecox*, von E. STRANSKY. Neurol. Centralblatt, Dec., 1904.

One of the fundamental characteristics of dementia praecox, not pathognomonic of the disease, but occurring most frequently in it, is the loss of the inner unity of the understanding and the will. Especially marked seems to be the altered relation between the disturbances of the understanding and the corresponding affective states, so that there is a sort of a sejunction in the sense of Wernicke. The author gives in great detail a case which showed a peculiar confusion and disorientation, with random replies, peculiar aimless actions and finally a mild grade of deterioration. Even a summary of the case would exceed the limits imposed by a review. On account of the theft of which the patient was guilty, simulation was strongly suspected, but such thefts are a very prominent and early symptom in hebephrenia and general paralysis. Hysterical manifestations were shown by the random replies. Emotion was absent and the memory for the initial stage was hazy. From the very beginning the most prominent disturbance was in the inner unity, which immediately suggested a katatonic disease and spoke against amentia as well as simulation. The peculiar asymbolia and apraxia also pointed to katatonia. The case was a typical example of the loss of the inner unity of the mind, which the author calls intrapsychic inco-ordination or intrapsychic ataxia. The paper is an example of the minute clinical analysis of the German psychiatrists.